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REPUBLICAN POLICY

Congressman Cochran of Missouri Points out Its Inconsistencies.

NO FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

Same old Plan That has Been Used so Many Times to Defeat Bimetallism.

They Tinker with the Tariff.

In speaking of the resolution requiring the speaker to appoint the committees of the house and enable it to transact the business for which it was elected, Hon. Charles F. Cochran of Missouri, pointed out that the issue in the last campaign was the financial question and not the tariff, that the people placed the present congress in power to modify the currency laws not merely to increase taxes. He stated that they had flatly repudiated all of their ante-election pledges. He said in regard to the present inaction of congress:

"The country witnesses a spectacle just such as was presented by the famous extra session of 1893. Then a congress elected on a platform clearly defining the tariff as the paramount issue was hustled together in extra session for the purpose of enacting a single statute vitally affecting the finances. Now we have an extra session of a congress distinctively commissioned to reform the finances assembled for the sole purpose of increasing the taxes. We meet on Monday and adjourn until Thursday, and on Thursday we adjourn until Monday. Sitting on the republican side of this chamber are nearly 200 statesmen, each of whom stands solemnly pledged to do his utmost to relieve his countrymen of the distress which he has told them is in part the result of a bad currency system. You told the people you would terminate these evils, and they gave you control of the government. I am asked to agree with these gentlemen in a policy of procrastination, which is nothing more nor less than a studied repudiation of these solemn pledges.

I agree with the gentlemen from Texas in the belief if the republicans could somehow agree on currency legislation, it would doubtless be a bad law and not a good one that they would attempt to place upon the statute books. But, Mr. Speaker, you know and I know that there is no possibility of an agreement of the republicans of this body upon any bill affecting the finances. Hopeless divisions of opinion and consciousness of their incapacity to deal with this subject compel the republican majority in this house to idle away time which otherwise would be devoted to at least an effort to redeem their party pledges. No sooner does some representative come forward with a scheme for currency reform than he is the target of assault by two-thirds of the members of his own party. For two years the distinguished member from Massachusetts has carried about in his inside pocket a bill to revise the banking laws and currency system.

Probably it is better than existing laws—assuredly it could be no worse—but the other "wise men of the east" will have none of this. Like other similar bills which have emanated from what has come to be known as "business circles," it is indorsed by its author and condemned by everybody else. Two or three years ago there assembled in Baltimore a considerable number of distinguished "financiers." Day after day they discussed the money question. Upon one point only could they agree. They were unanimous in the opinion that the country was going to destruction for the want of an adequate currency system, and having reached this decision they proceeded to construct a currency bill embodying what has come to be known as the "Baltimore plan." The country was assured by its authors that the healing formula had been discovered. And what became of it? It was brought into this chamber for consideration. The "lawyers and politicians," for whom the "financiers" entertain due aversion, took a shot or two at it and the bill and its authors disappeared from public view. I believe there is now no division of opinion as to the fact that from beginning to end it was a medley of absurdities.

Later Mr. Carlisle—bellewether of the "bolts," the statesman who denounced the gold standard as the progenitor of more misery than has resulted from all of the wars, pestilences, and famines of recorded time, and then became its chief defender—the most illustrious victim of the Cleveland harikari Mr. Carlisle tried his hand on a scheme for monetary reform. Like the Baltimore plan, it was indorsed by many of the "wise men of the east," and recommended to the favorable consideration of this body, and in due season, like the Baltimore plan, it found deserved burial in the congressional rubbish heap.

Mr. Speaker, it is the fate of these schemes, devised not by the silver cranks but by the wise men who are found only in business circles, and endorsed not by western democrats and populists, but by the national bankers, that has discouraged the currency thinkers on the other side of the chamber. It is consciousness of utter helplessness and incompetency that renders them content to see the house of representatives sitting here week after week without organization, without committees, making no effort whatever to deal with this great question.

THE POLICY OF PROCRUSTINATION. The gentleman from Texas (Mr. Bailey) tells us, that the reason he is content with the republican policy of procrastination is that if forced to act, the republican majority would pass bad laws. He is oppressed with fear that compliance with the rule requiring the appointing of committees would facilitate the enactment of odious republican legislation. Mr. Speaker, I confess that there are grounds for the belief that, with the party lash on their backs, the gentlemen on the other side might be forced to swallow any measure brought forward, but I think it apparent that no such danger impends.

The plan is procrastination, not action. We are to have a repetition of the

shuffling, the evasion, the jugglery, by which for twenty years the American congress has evaded a brave and manly course in dealing with the money question. Definite action on this question is to be postponed until just before a congressional election. This body is to meet during an extra session of two or three months without committees. December will find a large accumulation of business on the speaker's desk. Congress will assemble next December. Then the committees will be appointed and the holiday adjournment will follow. The bill referred to by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Bailey) providing for a monetary commission, will be introduced, and in about a year from to-day will become a law.

It is the old game over again. The fight for a return to bimetallism was met nearly twenty years ago by just such a subterfuge. If the republican members of this body believe that a monetary commission can devise a wise plan for the reorganization of the finances, why postpone the matter? Do they not know that delay means the ruin of thousands? Mr. Speaker, my opinion is that the policy of procrastination is resorted to because the majority in this house know the proposed remedy is no remedy at all, but a farce. I do not believe that its projectors believe that it will help to solve the problem or terminate the controversy.

But it will furnish campaign thunder for use at the next congressional election. It will enable the republican spell binders to go upon the hustings and say: "Look at what we have done! Have we not appointed a financial commission composed of distinguished experts? Are not these wise men now engaged in considering means for the reformation of the currency?"

I do not believe that the people of the west and south, or for that matter, the people of the agricultural regions of the eastern states, will view with complacency a course indicating indifference to their wants or hopeless incapacity to provide for them. They will no longer be content to accept the magnificent figures presented in the New York clearing house reports as evidence that money is abundant in this country. You will never again be enabled to convince them that "confidence" is what they need. The "confidence" succeeded last year but it will not succeed this year.

Do gentlemen on the other side of the Chamber, who admit the necessity of a revision of our financial system, regard the matter as of such slight importance that they can postpone it until next year or the year after? If not, how will they explain its postponement? Will they say that they thought it a wise policy to avoid the appointment of committees during the extra session, and thus render the consideration of the subject impossible? Will they tell their constituents that the passage of a tariff law should excuse the republican party for not even attempting to terminate a money famine which prevails everywhere except in the large cities?

I know of no better source of information as to what was the real issue in the late campaign than the great metropolitan newspapers and magazines, nearly every one of which supported the republican nominees. Not one of them treated the tariff as a paramount issue. Every one of them contended that a revision of the currency laws was absolutely necessary and declared over and over again that republican success would be followed by faithful performance of the work. So did the orators who traversed the country discoursing about "sound money" and "stable currency," and ringing the changes upon the dreary platitudes which formed the stock in trade of the goldbug spellbinder. And behold the result. Notice is now served on the small cities, the villages, hamlets, and trading places that as long as the republicans remain in power, the financial policy of Grover Cleveland is to be adhered to. "Four more years of Grover," with higher taxes, a monetary commission, and another international conference fiasco, are to be the net results of the victory of the "Hannaites."

Government Ownership. It is estimated that the public ownership of railroads would save the people of the United States \$662,000,000 per year by abolishing the officers and expenses:

- Five hundred and ninety-nine presidents and staffs, \$25,000,000;
- managers and staffs, \$1,000,000;
- legal expenses, \$12,000,000;
- solicitors, \$12,000,000;
- advertising account, \$5,000,000;
- using short routes, \$25,000,000;
- consolidation of offices, \$200,000,000;
- uniformity of cars, etc., \$15,000,000;
- avoiding strikes, \$10,000,000;
- corruption funds, \$30,000,000;
- passages, \$30,000,000;
- rebates and commissions, \$50,000,000;
- rent and interest, \$286,000,000;
- dividends, \$2,000,000;
- surplus into treasury, \$52,000,000;
- total savings, \$662,000,000.—Ex.

Nerves

Are the Telegraph System of the body, extending from the brain to every part of the system. Nerves are fed by the blood, and are, therefore, like it—weak and tired if the blood is thin, pale, impure—Nerves are strong and steady, there is no neuralgia, brain is unclouded—if the blood is rich, red and pure. Nerves find a true friend in Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it makes rich, red blood, gives good appetite and digestion.

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WORTH WRITING FOR. Dr. Shepard's pamphlets tell you at your home, what your real trouble may be. You should send for these pamphlets and read them all through. They contain knowledge which you ought to gain.

Why Physicians Encourage the Use of Electricity. Scores of the most eminent of the medical profession in this and other countries well understand, and make use of this wonderful agency in their practice. Hundreds of general practitioners all over this country have the utmost confidence in its efficiency, and are too honest and generous to withhold that which is for the best interest of their patrons, and are wise and good enough after exhausting their skill and all the means at their command, to direct them to some specialist who is better equipped and qualified to successfully treat in chronic diseases. Dr. Shepard's benevolent tenders his thanks to those physicians who have in the past sent him patients, and when he does so he be-

SICK AND SORE. Mrs. Margaret Tiernan, Dunlap, Ia., is sixty years old. She came to Omaha and was treated by Dr. Shepard for Bronchial Catarrh, Asthma and Weakness. She had tried the old-fashioned ways of doctoring, with no benefit, and was in a something new. As soon as she did this she got all right again. She says: "I am 60 years old and when I went to Dr. Shepard last September I thought I could not live two weeks. I was prostrated by a terrible cough and sore lungs, and with wheezing from asthma night and day. I was sick, sore and weak, with no appetite, and my veins seemed bursting with sluggish blood. Dr. Shepard's treatment helped me right off, and I am practically over the whole trouble."

Shepard Medical Institute, C. S. SHEPARD, M. D., Consulting and Associate Physicians. ROOMS 311, 312 AND 313 NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING, OMAHA, NEB. Office Hours—9 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 5 p. m. Evenings—Wednesdays and Saturdays only—8 to 8. Sunday—10 to 12 m.

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IN THE HANDS OF THE BOARD

The Taking of Evidence in the Doctor Fall Case is Completed.

The board has completed the hearing of testimony and evidence in the Doctor Fall case. It has not yet rendered a decision. It appears from the evidence that difficulty in the management of the institution had existed for some time between the steward Hon. I. A. Sheridan and Doctor Fall, the superintendent before the board took any action in the matter. The case was privately investigated and the two men were advised to compromise their difficulties. But it was to no avail, the trouble continued. The board decided to dispose of the matter by asking for the resignation of both men. Sheridan was willing to resign but Dr. Fall would not comply with the request claiming that all of the trouble was due to Sheridan's ill temper and troublesome disposition. While investigating the trouble between the two men the board discovered that Dr. Fall had not complied with its request in several particulars and in some instances had violated its orders.

In the matter of engaging the employees the evidence showed that after the board had selected Dr. Fall all of the applications for positions in the Beatrice institute were sent to him and he was requested to make such selections as he desired and submit the list to the board for confirmation. This he did and the board confirmed all of the nominations made by Dr. Fall with one exception, in the case of Mrs. Bellow. Dr. Fall put her to work anyway regardless of the refusal of the board. After Fall had made his recommendations and the appointments had been confirmed by the board he put only a few of those selected at work until a couple months later. He placed those who were residents of Beatrice on the pay roll earlier than those from other parts of the state. The board was in favor of removing the republicans and installing the new employees as fast as possible.

It was also brought out that the board had let the contract for coal for the institution to a firm at \$2 50 per ton and that Dr. Fall did not procure coal from the contractor but purchased from a Beatrice firm at \$2 95 per ton. This increase in price amounted to \$74.70 for the month of April. The same thing was true in the purchase of meats and other supplies.

The charge that Dr. Fall was incompetent as a physician was not well sustained.

The decision of the board is uncertain but will probably be adverse to Dr. Fall. The reports that the case will be carried to the courts are probably without foundation, as the court has acted in the Abbott-Hay case that the action of the board is not reviewable in the courts.

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Chicken Mite & Lice Killer

Lice, Mites and Fleas on Poultry and Stock easily and thoroughly removed. No dusting, grossing dipping or handling of Poultry is needed. Send for circular that tells all about it. Agents wanted.

Manufactured by JAMES CAMERON, Beaver City, Neb. Will give you description of "how" and for what use. For quantities in the 10c packages to all who purchase. Write for particulars.

Not long ago Mr. J. H. Edmisten, populist oil inspector turned over to the state treasurer \$500 which he had collected in excess of the expenses incurred in inspecting oils. State Treasurer Meserve used the \$500 to take up and cancel state warrants that were drawing 5 per cent interest. The law does not prescribe any particular time at which the state oil inspector shall account to the state treasurer for fees collected. Mr. Edmisten under the statutes might have kept the \$500 in his possession to the close of his term and had the use of it nearly two years and then turned it in to the treasury. There is no doubt but that he could have loaned it at a good rate of interest and cleared for himself nearly \$100. When it came time to settle with the state he would only be required to account for "fees collected." Mr. Edmisten evidently prefers to pay to the state as he collects, and in that way avoid the risk of being short at the close of his term. The officers of preceding administrations have usually invested the state's money for their own benefit and as a rule the investment proved a failure and the state was the losing party. As an illustration compare the record of Hilton the republican oil inspector with the record made by Mr. Edmisten the present populist inspector.

The Nebraska Mercantile Mutual Insurance company has just sustained its first loss on the property of B. Stramer in the big fire at Stella. Although the company was less than one month old, they were the first on the ground to adjust the loss and the same has been adjusted to the satisfaction of all. Promptness in all things is the fundamental principle of the company.

Those living at a distance and who do not wish to incur the expense of a trip to Omaha are assured that by Dr. Shepard's home treatment they will receive the most scientific care and treatment known to the profession. We recommend Dr. Shepard to our readers. Any one sending for literature will receive full information about the largest practice in the state of Nebraska or in the west. In writing, address Dr. Shepard, 311, 312 and 313 New York Life Insurance Building, Omaha.

Message to Congress.

[Continued From First Page.] now, I am for liberty, for the independence of Cuba on a better and broader ground. I propose better environment not for trade or commerce, not for the extension of territory—and that is the difference between the ordinary lawmaker and ourselves.

If we did not have a ship in the world, and every gun was melted into a plowshare; if every bayonet was buried; if every ship we ever had was sunk in the middle of the sea, there is no nation in the world that would dare strike our colors on American soil. "Mr. President, no one fears war, but if to keep our promises with Cuba means war let it come. If to protect against the butchery of women and children means war, let it come. If to defend the honest daughters of brave patriots means an insult to Spain and war, then in the name of God let it come quickly, for I tell you whether we speak or not the civilization of the Nazarene is upon us whether you sleep sound hand and foot by the rules of order, or whether you shall speak like a brave man, the march of the Nazarene is upon us; liberty shall prevail and the island of Cuba under the providence of God shall be free."

Read the furniture advertisements in this issue. The Hardy Furniture Co., the Rudge & Morris Co., and Bayard & Guerin Furniture Co., each have space in this paper. Write them for catalogues and prices and by where you can save the most money. Each of these firms are responsible and ship goods to all points of the state. Remember that saving a dollar is equal to raising ten bushels of corn. If you are in need of furniture you can easily save several dollars by buying your goods direct from these large dealers.